

## MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

## BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Formust b	ederal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each <i>community</i> public water system to develop and distribute a consumer ence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR e mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.
	Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report
	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
	Advertisement in local paper On water bills Other
	Date customers were informed: 9/1/10
	CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
	Date Mailed/Distributed:/ /
	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
	Name of Newspaper: The Meteor & The Copiah County Courier
	Date Published: 8/11/10
	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)
	Date Posted: / /
 	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www
	FICATION
onsiste	certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is not with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State tent of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.
Name/I	itle (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)  3/13/10  Date
	Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215

Phone: 601-576-7518

PECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY 2010 AUG -4 AM 8: 18

#### 2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Copiah Water Association PWS ID#: 0150001, 0150002, 0150004 & 0150020 August 2010

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Catahoula Formation Aquifer. Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Copiah Water Association and the City of Hazlehurst have received lower to higher susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact David Boone at 601-892-3738. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Monday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Gallman Office.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2009. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2009, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

PWS ID	7. 01300	JI		TEST RESU	LIS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
	o Conton	ninante						
Inorgani	e Contar	шианты						

16. Fluoride	N	2008*	.19	.15319		<del></del>		deposits
		2000	.19	.15519	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth discharge from fertilizer and aluminu factories
D:-:- C 4		Tr. 1			<u>-</u>	·····		lactories
Disinfect	ion By-	Product	ts					
Chlorine	N	2009	1.19	.85 – 1.65	ppm	0	MRDL =	<ul> <li>Water additive used to control microbes</li> </ul>
		****						
PWS ID#	<b>#:</b> 01500	002		TEST RES	ULTS			
Contaminant	Violation	Date	Level	Range of Detects	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
	Y/N	Collected	Detected	or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Measure -ment		INOL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganio	e Conta	minants	S					
10. Barium	I N	2008*	.006	I No Dance	T		γ	<b>T</b>
		2000	.000	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharg from metal refineries; erosion of natur deposits
Disinfecti	on By-I	Product	S					
Chlorine	N N	2009	1.21	.85 – 1.7	ppm	0	MRDL =	4 Water additive used to control
		<u>, l</u>	<u> L</u>		] ppin		WINDL -	microbes
PWS ID#	: 01500	04	,	TEST RESU	JLTS			
Contaminant	Violation	Date	Level	Range of Detects	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
	Y/N	Collected	Detected	or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Measure -ment			, see a somanimalion
Inorganic	Contar	ninants						
0. Barium	N	2008*	.015	No Range	Innm	2.1		
				Ü	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natura deposits
9. Nitrate (as litrogen)	N	2009	1.1	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natura deposits
Disin faatie	on Bv-P	roducts	2					
JISHHECUI								
	TN			75 – 1.6	nnm		MDDL = /	I Madagas de la companya del companya del companya de la companya
		2009	1.15	.75 – 1.6	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
				.75 – 1.6	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	
PWS ID#:	N	2009	1.15	.75 – 1.6  TEST RESU		0	MRDL = 4	
PWS ID#:	N	2009	1.15	TEST RESU  Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding		0 MCLG		
PWS ID#:	015002	2009  Date Collected	1.15	TEST RESU Range of Detects or # of Samples	LTS Unit Measure			microbes
PWS ID#:	015002	2009  Date Collected	1.15	TEST RESU  Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding	LTS Unit Measure			microbes
PWS ID#: ontaminant norganic	015002	2009  Date Collected	1.15	TEST RESU  Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding	LTS Unit Measure		MCL 10	microbes  Likely Source of Contamination  Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and
PWS ID#: ontaminant  norganic . Arsenic	015002 Violation Y/N  Contan	2009  Date Collected  ninants	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	LTS Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	10 2	microbes  Likely Source of Contamination  Erosion of natural deposits: runoff from

deposits

04.0.1.	<u> </u>							factories
21. Selenium	N	2006*	1.4	1.1 – 1.4	ppb	50		Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfectio	n By	-Produc	ts					
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2009	2.47	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

<sup>\*</sup> Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In the first quarter of 2010 we did not monitor or test for bacteriological contaminants and chlorine residual levels and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Copiah Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.



ESTABLISHED 1881 Crystal Springs, Mississippi 39059 State of Mississippi, Copiah County

Personally appeared before the undersigned
Oct 2010 \$ 210.45
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Notary \$ <u>3.00</u> Total Cost \$ <u>218.46</u>
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Parts per tillion (ppb) or Micrograms per lifer - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in [1]

PWS ID#	/: 01500	01		TEST RES	ULTS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likety Source of Contamination
Inorganie	Contai	minants	l .					
to. Barken	N N	2008*	.0007	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natu deposits
16. Fluoride	Ĭ <sup>N</sup>	2008*	.19	.15319	bpm	•	4	Emission of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong testh, discharge from fertilizer and aluminur factories
Disinfect	ion By-I	roduet:	g					
Chlorine	N	2009	1.19	.85-1.65	ppm	0	MROL =	4 Water additive used to control microbes
PWS ID#	: 01500	02	,	TEST RESI	)LTS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contan	ninants						
10 Barken	N	2008*	.666	No Range	ppm	2	• •	Discharge of drifting wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erceion of natura deposits
Disinfectio	on By-P	roducts						
hlorine	N I	2009	1.21	.85 – 1.7	ppm		MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control

PWS ID#:	015000	)4		TEST RESI	11.13			
Conteminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contemination
Inorganie	Contai	ninants						
	N	2008*	.016	No Range	bbu	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refinences; erosion of natural deposits.
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2009	1.1	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectio	n Bv-F	roducts	4					
Chlorine	N T	2009	1.15	.75 ~ 1.6	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
PWS ID#:	01500	20		TEST RESU	ллѕ			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Plange of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCLIACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCI.	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contai	minants						
B. Arsenic	N	2006*	.9	79	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Benum	N	2006*	.011	.002011	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natura deposits
18. Fluoride**	N	2005*	1.50	1.03 - 1.50	ррт	4	4	Emelon of natural deposits, water accitive which promotes alrong teeth; discharge from ferbizzer and aluminum facturies
21. Selenium	N	2008*	<u> </u> '*	11-14	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; arcaion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfection	n By-	Product						
82. TTHM	N 7	2009	2.47	No Range	ppb	٥	81	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
[Total tribalones]								

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# Copiah County Courier

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING — PRINTING — OFFICE SUPPLIES — GRAPHIC DESIGN

P.O. Drawer 351 • 103 S. Ragsdale Ave. • Hazlehurst, MS 39083 • 601-894-3141 • fax 601-894-3144

### PROOF OF PUBLICATION

#### STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF COPIAH

Personally came to me, the undersigned, authority in and for COPIAH COUNTY, Mississippi the CLERK of the COPIAH COUNTY COURIER, a newspaper published in the City of Hazlehurst, Copiah County, in said state, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the COPIAH COUNTY COURIER is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted in the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amended Section 1858, of the Mississippi Code of 1942, and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a true copy appeared in the issues of said newspaper as follows:

DATE: 8-11	-10	
DATE:		
DATE:		
DATE:		
DATE:		<del></del>
Number of <del>Words</del>	30/2	_
Publishedt	imes	
Printer's fee	\$ <u>207.</u>	40
Proof Fee	\$ 3.	00
TOTAL	\$210.	40
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	iah County Courier)	
SWORN TO and subso	cribed before me, this	
CSelve	amond	7
A Notary Public in and State of Wississipple	I for the County of Co	piah,
SALVES DIA		

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PWS ID#: 0150001

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant

Violation Violation Pin Collected Collected Pin Suppose Fixed Suppose

PWS ID#	: 015000	02		TEST RESU	ЛLTS		115888	
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contemination
Inorgani	c Conta	minants						
10, Berium	N	2008*	.006	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfect	ion By-l	roduct	S	-				
Chlorine	TN	2009	1.21	.85 - 1.7	ppm .	0	MRDL =	4 Water additive used to control microbes

	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorgani	c Conta	minant	S					
10. Barium	N	2008*	.015	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2009	1.1	No Range	ppm	10	10	
Disinfecti	ion By-I	Product	s					
Chlorine	N	2009	1,15	.75 - 1.6	ppm	0	MRDL =	4 Water additive used to control microbes
	43.500	Collected	Detected	or # of Samples	Measure	\$145.50mma.	Service Co.	Likely Source of Contamination
74. 18.24	100000			Exceeding MCL(AC)	-ment			
	Contan	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	same and respective	MCL/ACL	-meni			
B. Arsenic	N	2006*	.9	MCL/ACL	-ment	n/a		electronics production wastes
8. Arsenic O. Barium	N	2006*	.9	.79	ppb ppm	n/a	2	orchards; ninoff from glass and electronics production wastes.  Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge.
8. Arsenic 0. Barium	N	2006*	.9	.79	-ment		2 4	orchards; minoff from glass and electronics production wastes Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refinence; erosion of patural
Inorganic  8. Arsenic  9. Barium  6. Fluoride**	N	2006*	.9	.79	ppb ppm	2	4	electronics production wastes Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refinaries; erosion of natural deposits. Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes atrong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
8. Arsenic O. Barium 6. Fluonde**	N	2006* 2006* 2006*	.9	.79	ppb ppm	2	4 50	orchards; ninoff from glass and electronics production wastes Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refinenes; erosion of natural deposits.  Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum
8. Arsenic  0. Banum  6. Fluoride**  1. Selenium  Disinfectio	N	2006*	.9	.79	ppb ppm	2	4 50	orchards, minoff for glass and electronics production wastes Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refinences; erosion of natural deposits Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes atrong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories Discharge from petroleum and metal refinences; erosion of natural denosits.
8. Arsenic  9. Berium  6. Fluoride**  1. Selenium	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	2006* 2006* 2006* 2006*	.011	77 - 9   002 - 011   1.03 - 1.50   1.1 - 1.4   1	ppb ppm	2 4	4 50	orchards, minoff for glass and electronics production wastes Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refinences; erosion of natural deposits Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes atrong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories Discharge from petroleum and metal refinences; erosion of natural denosits.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In the first quarter of 2010 we did not monitor or test for bacteriological contaminants and chlorine residual levels and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your vater has been eiting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tep for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosportidum and other microbiotogical contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Copiah Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Aug. 11, 2010